The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, - - Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising:

space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
1 inch..	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$4.00	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
2 inch's	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00
3 inch's	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
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½ col..	9.00	12.00	13.50	15.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	55.00
1 col...	12.00	16.00	17.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	50.00	100.00

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square, three times or less, $3; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents.

Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.

Professional Cards, per year, $5.

McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1879. NO. 47.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and cheaply executed at the

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is fully fitted with Steam Power Presses and a complete assortment of the latest styles of type and material, and every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

POSTERS, HANDBILLS
BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS, PROGRAMMES
STATEMENTS, ETC.

LEGAL BLANKS.

We make a Specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing, Justices' and Constables' Blanks, and are prepared to print any style of Blanks on short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 338, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. BARD, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wiltse, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—John R. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, S. W. Abbey, John G. Boyer.
Com'rs Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Comm'rs.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.
Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roharts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—S. J. Gifford.
Asst Burgess.—L. S. Sartwell.
Council.—L. S. Gleason, S. Garton, A. B. Armstrong, Carl Sasse, L. Ramer, W. D. Gallup.
Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors.—D. L. Forsyth, David Sterrett, H. D. Hamlin, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. L. Burlingame.
Justices.—O M Smith P Ford
Auditors.—W. Gifford, C. L. Sartwell, A. B. Armstrong.
Postmasters.—B. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin.
Judges of Election.—S. Pattison.
Inspectors.—Robert Wolters, George Brownell.
Assessor.—G. M. Smith.
Assistant Assessors.—A. B. Armstrong, William Ramer.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Single Harness, - $12 and upwards.
Double Harness, - $25 and upwards.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

I. S. GLEASON

Smethport, Pa. April 24, 1879.

NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES
TOILET ARTICLES,
Paints, Oils Varnishes, Etc.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

NEW MEAT MARKET AND

General Grocery Store

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.

S. J. ROCKWELL.

SMETHPORT BAKERY.

M. H. PICARD'S BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY,

FINE TEAS,

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST SMETHPORT, PA.

WHEN YOU WANT

A Nice Piece of Meat

Call at the

MAIN STREET MARKET.

FRESH AND SALT MEAT AND FISH

of the best quality always on hand.

CEO. OGILVIE,

Next door to Callar's Drug Store, Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

Cigars & Tobacco

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the Special Revenue Tax was laid on these goods. I will sell

FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG,

at 60 cents per pound.

Cigars from $1.50 to $3.50 per hundred.

Havana and Yara Cigars

$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.

Persons wishing to purchase by the BOX OR THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.

A. REILLY, Proprietor.

Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. 16-all

New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds.

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES

Patronage solicited.

15 38tf ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Houses Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD, C. H. WOLTERS. y15 n51

COME TO STAY!

BergstresseR,

THE ARTIST,

Has returned to Smethport, and is ready to take the pictures of the people by wholesale or retail. He has come to stay, and will furnish

PHOTOGRAPHS OR FERROTYPES

Life-Like and Well Finished,

to old and new patrons, at reasonable rates. For the present he will occupy the old "Side Hill Gallery" until he can put up a new building.

NEW MILK ROUTE.

Prices Reduced.

The undersigned desires to notify the people of Smethport and vicinity that he will establish a new milk route, commencing about the 10th inst., and until about the middle of October will supply fresh milk for

Three Cents a Quart.

After that date and during the winter season the price will be Four cents a quart. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

WILLIS B. RIPLEY.

Sept. 4, 1879.—1y.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL BUTLER, of Chester county.

Notice.

The members of the Republican County Committee are requested to meet at the Court House, in Smethport on Tuesday evening, October 28, 1879, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Jury Commissioner, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the committee.

A full attendance is desired.

H. F. BARBOUR, Ch'n Co. Com.
M. A. SPRAGUE, Sec'y.

MEMBERS OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Annin—Alex. Goodrich, F. F. Bishop.
Bradford City—T. J. Melvin, Frank Lapham.
Bradford Township—Sheldon Jewett, Robert McMurray.
Ceres—C. H. Robinson, J. P. Ciyens.
Corydon—S. J. Covel, P. Tome.
Duke Center—W. I. Lewis, W. H. Randall.
Eldred—C. B. Stull, C. C. Moses.
Keating—W. O. Congden, H. W. Roder.
Kendall Borough—E. D. Dodge, W. A. Snyder, M. B. Birdseye.
Lafayette—F. L. Aldrich, J. F. Butts, Jr.
Liberty—C. A. Larrabee, O. D. Vosburgh.
Norwich—N. C. Gallup, Jr., W. W. Brewer.
Otto—J. F. Baldwin, W. F. Sprague.
Hamilton—W. R. Bartholomew, N.W. Cobb.
Hamlin—L. B. Fletcher, John Hafner.
Sergeant—J. R. Shoemaker, J. R. Townsend.
Smethport—M. A. Sprague, C. S. King.
Wetmore—O. D. Coleman, T. H. Ryan.

THE Grant boom has reached the office of the Bradford Sunday *News*. Its last issue contains a well written editorial giving the reason why Grant is the only sure to win candidate for the Presidency that can be nominated. The head of the writer is very level indeed.

WHEN you hear a man bemoaning the iniquities of the political "machine" you can use your own judgment as to which class of that kind of talkers he belongs to: Those who "do not care what they say in accomplishing a purpose;" those who "do not know what they mean," or those who "do not mean anything because they do not know anything." Of one thing you may be certain, the "machine" would be all right if it could be managed to suit his individual interest.

SOME of the leading Democrats are advising the nomination of O. P. Coon, of Ceres township, for Jury Commissioner. If Oliver will take the nomination they certainly need not look any further. He is not only an honorable, square Democrat, but also a sensible, intelligent, level-headed citizen, and would aid, with an equally reputable Republican associate, in raising the position to some measure of dignity, respectability and usefulness. We beseech our Democratic friends to let there be an end to the custom of throwing this really important position to the political clown of the party—as a good joke for the amusement of the boys—and we will try and do as well.

THE chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, having obtained by personal inquiry a somewhat general expression of sentiment upon the subject, has deemed it advisable to call a meeting of the members of the County Committee for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Jury Commissioner, instead of resorting to the expensive and clumsy medium of a County Convention. Every township being represented on the committee, with a full attendance there can be no question as to representation, and we have no doubt the arduous task of placing a candidate for Jury Commissioner in the field can be harmoniously and satisfactorily accomplished.

OUR neighbors of the *Democrat* seemed to take very much to heart our good natured comments and criticism upon their premature elevation of Jim Anderson as the Democratic candidate for Jury Commissioner. But it was very cruel to take Jim down so suddenly and before he had become well settled in his perch; and it was more cruel to cast all the blame of this ridiculous blunder upon the junior editor after his weeks of labor night and day with head and hands to keep the concern afloat, while his two seniors (in years only) were skipping about the country "working up the interests of the paper"—and working down its proceeds. Yet it is a matter of comment that the paper is more judiciously conducted when the junior has sole control than when the entire gang of "editors" are on duty, and knowing this the junior can comfortably swallow the insult. Their very skilfull retort upon the ability of the editor of this paper to get "fat contracts from public officers at the expense of the tax payers" we can only accept as a well meant though blunderingly executed compliment to us, and an insinuating charge against the aforesaid public officers, nearly all of whom are Democratic, however, and therefore will not expect us to defend them from the *Democrat's* charge of wasting the substance of the tax payers. The retort comes with very poor grace from a paper whose only excuse for existence in this latitude is the hope of "fat contracts," and we are surprised that any little disappointment in these hopes should have the effect to sour our neighbors' disposition. When they have become fully acclimated to this climate we presume they will have learned some things, not only about those imaginary "fat contracts," but as to who are the real leaders of their own party.

THE October States have done nobly. The Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio is elected by a majority anywhere from fifteen to twenty thousand, and notwithstanding the legislative districts of the State were so apportioned by the last democratic legislature as to make the election of a republican legislature almost impossible, as it was believed, yet a republican majority on joint ballot has undoubtedly been elected. Iowa sends along the boom with a majority of over 30,000 and a clean sweep of everything. Now let the November States do as well.

THE three greatest foes to national prosperity are State Sovereignty, which includes the principle of secession; repudiation, which destroys State and National credit, and free trade, which invariably results in pauper labor. One or more of these foes lurk in nearly all Democratic platforms.—*Phila. Press.*

MR. KELLY says, in his Troy speech, that he thinks the Republican party has made it clear that Mr. Tilden attempted to bribe the electoral boards to give him the Presidency. Whatever may be his personal feelings toward Mr. Tilden, Mr. Kelly is a powerful Democratic leader, and this is an interesting admission.

IT HAS taken nearly two years and cost nearly sixteen thousand dollars to determine who was elected District Attorney in Schuylkill county in 1877. After sifting out of illegal votes on both sides the examiner, who has had to deal with between four and five thousand witnesses, reports that Schalck, the Democratic candidate, was elected by eighty-two majority. The original returns gave Schalck 171 majority, and he was sworn into the office January 1878, the duties of which he has since performed. The report of the examiner, while it does not necessarily settle the case, will probably have that effect.

THE year 1879 will pass into American history as a year of wonderful agricultural prosperity. The cotton crop is larger by half a million bales than ever before, the tobacco crop 12,000,000 pounds greater; and the sugar crop exceeds by some 200,000 hogsheads all previous yields.—These are crops which belong almost exclusively to the southern half of the republic. In behalf of the Northern States the excess of products this year over the crops of any previous year is, according to the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of corn. The hog crop also is larger this year than for a number of years past—if it be not the largest ever raised.

AT A meeting of the Chicago lumbermen's exchange last week, prices for lumber were advanced on an average of from five to seven per cent. The chief cause of the advance has been the wonderfully increased demand for lumber and the rise in freights. The demand for lumber in Chicago at the present, it is said, has never been equalled (excepting immediately after the fire) in twenty years. It is the expectation of Chicago lumber kings that the present rates will advance considerably. Lumber is on the "boom." The Mississippi and its tributaries which usually supply the Chicago market with from fourteen to eighteen hundred million feet, will fall short of last year's supply fully three hundred million feet, while the demand, as stated, has largely increased.

Chandler on the Origin of Butlerism.

From his speech at Worcester, Mass.

I am informed that a new organization has been formed in the State of Massachusetts, an organization composed of divers and sundry conflicting elements. It's called in Massachusetts a new organization, but it's old; it's very old. This Butler party was old in the time of the last war. The elements of which it is composed were old in the time of the Revolutionary War. It was old when the Pilgrims landed on the rock in Massachusetts Bay. It was old when Columbus discovered America. It was old when our Saviour was born. [Laughter and applause.] It was more than a thousand years old when our Saviour was born, and if you turn to the first book of Samuel, xxii, 3, you will find the Butler party of Massachusetts accurately described in these words: "And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him, and he became captain over them; and there were with him about four hundred men" [loud laughter], and they were called in olden times the "Adullamites," because all these classes gathered in the cave Adullam.

The Oil and Freight Boom.

Business is booming on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. Last night 162 oil tank cars passed through here eastward bound, from the Low Grade road, Kane and Bradford. There were also 218 cars loaded with other freight, making a total of 380. Yesterday afternoon 102 cars passed east on the Empire freight, and Sunday night 405 freight cars were sent through to their eastern destinations. All the rolling stock of the road is called into service to meet the heavy demand for the transportation of freight. Business is booming.—Williamsport *Gazette.*

John Kelly's Tidal Wave.

Here is John Kelly sweeping through the interior of the State and receiving an ovation which no other living New Yorker but Horatio Seymour could obtain, with thousands of Democrats marching in torchlight processions and crowding in great multitudes to uphold the cause of our gallant standard bearer, and proclaim their undying attachment to Democratic principles and Democratic leaders.—*New York Star.*

HENRY C. CAREY DEAD.

THE END OF A LONG AND USEFUL LIFE.

Henry C. Carey died at his residence, 1102 Walnut street, early Monday morning, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Though in poor health for several days past his death was sudden and unexpected. A week ago last Saturday night he attended the banquet given by the Hibernian Society at the Union League headquarters, wearing a light dress coat. There he contracted a cold which resulted in congestion of the lungs, though its effect was not at first apparent. On the Monday following he was present at the Continental Hotel in honor of Mr. Puleston, M. P. This was his last trip out of the house. On Tuesday he was so unwell that his condition raised some apprehensions on the part of his family, but towards evening he rallied, and in the days following, until Friday, he was able to be about. On that day he was again taken worse and, though able to dress himself, he did not leave his room. There was little change in his condition until Sunday night, when he complained that he could not sleep. A change for the worse was noticed and Dr. Korndoerfer was summoned. When he reached the house Mr. Carey was *still* able to converse, though suffering great pain. He was perfectly conscious till about five minutes before he died. Turning in his bed he said he could not sleep. These were the last words he uttered. In a few minutes he was dead. Congestion of the lungs and obstruction of the valves of the heart were the immediate causes of his death. Until within the last six months he had always enjoyed perfect health. He had a magnificent constitution and was never known to complain of an ache or pain in his life. He will be buried in the graveyard at Burlington, N. J., where his parents are interred, on Thursday next.—*Phila. Times.*

OHIO'S VICTORY.

Buffalo Express of yesterday

At the hour at which we write there seems to be no room to doubt that the gallant Republicans of Ohio, after one of the most brilliant canvasses on record, have gained a sweeping and conclusive victory, electing not only their popular and worthy candidate for Governor, "Charlie" Foster, and their whole State ticket, but the Legislature in both branches—and therefore the United States Senator—besides. It is a glorious victory for Ohio—and it is glorious for New York and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and all the November States as well, for in all of them it will give the Republican cause an impetus that it will be irresistible. The Democratic goose is cooked for 1879—and for 1880.

The rag-baby and the silver craze began the good work. But it was the extra session of Congress that strangled Democracy and buried the carcass out of soundings. The Confederate Brigadiers did it with their little hatchets. When they issued the cry of "free elections"—free to bull-dozers and tissue-ballot-stuffers, but closed to the National authority which alone could and would afford protection to all citizens alike—and when the dough-faced Democrats from the North who sat in Congress were servile enough to echo this fraudulent cry of "free elections" which meant only force and fraud—then, at last, the free and loyal North awakened to the reactionary conspiracy which sought to annul the results of the war and win by artifice "the lost cause" which could not be saved by arms. On this issue the battle was fought in Ohio, and the election returns show the Buckeye opinion of Southern domination. On this issue the elections are being fought all over the country, and everywhere throughout the North the verdict will be ditto to Ohio.

The State ticket yesterday elected is as follows: Governor, Charles Foster; Lieutenant-Governor, Andrew Hickenlooper; Judge of the Supreme Court, Wm. W. Johnson; Auditor, John Oglevee; Attorney-General, George K. Nash; Treasurer, Joseph Turney; Member of the Board of Public Works, James Fullington.

The Republican Legislature will undoubtedly send General James A. Garfield, one of the ablest and one of the purest of American statesmen, to the United States Senate, to succeed Judge Thurman, whose term will expire on the 4th of March, 1881. General Garfield would have been sent, two years ago, to complete Secretary Sherman's term in the Senate, had not President Hayes induced him, as a personal favor, to give way to his unfortunate brother-in-law, Stanley Matthews. There is now no probable contingency which can prevent General Garfield's succession to Senatorial honors and dignities, and he will wear them most worthily.

Four constitutional amendments—to authorise 27 new judges; to change the general election day from October to November; and to elect township officers triennially instead of annually—were voted on, but in the excitement of the struggle on purely political issues they were almost lost sight of. As, however, they were proposed by a Democratic Legislature, and were looked upon as clap-trap, they were probably defeated.

IOWA.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY INCREASES.

DES MOINES, Oct. 15.—All the later returns increase the Republican majority. The State Register now puts the Republican majority on the State ticket at 30,000 over all parties, and extremely likely to be 35,000. The Republican majority in the legislature on joint ballot will be larger than in the last. The Republican gain over two years ago is put at 23,000. The Republican candidate for Governor then lacked 8,000 of a majority over all.

"A SPLENDID MEDICINE."

MAHONING FURNACE, Pa., May 13, 1878.
Dr. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have tried your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic and find that it is a splendid medicine. My father had been sick a long time. One bottle has helped him more than any medicine he has ever used. My wife, also, has used a bottle with good results.

Yours truly,
JACOB SMITH.

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic may well be called "the conquering hero" of the times. It is the medical triumph of the age. Whoever has "the blues" should take it, for it regulates and restores the disordered system that gives rise to them. It always cures Biliousness and Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headaches, FEVER AND AGUE, SPLEEN ENLARGEMENTS, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches and ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS and BLOOD DISORDERS; Swelled Limbs and Dropsy; Sleeplessness, Impaired Nerves and Nervous Debility; Restores flesh and strength when the system is running down or going into decline; cures Female Weakness and Chronic Rheumatism, and relieves Chronic Bronchitis, and all Lung and Throat difficulties. It does these things by striking at the root of disease and removing its causes.

Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey will relieve any cough in one hour.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief cures any pain, as Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Colic or Headache in 5 to 30 minutes, and readily relieves Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Diarrhœa, etc.

Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Specific. One bottle always cures. For sale by A. B. Armstrong. n28-1y.

We Have Found what the People Want.

Something to cleanse their blood and drive out all the vile humors. Something to give them an appetite. Something to give them new life, new health and vigor. Parmelee's Great Blood Purifier, will do it. No disease can exist where this remedy is used, so complete are its operations. Price $1 per bottle; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of the estate of L. Rogers, are prepared to offer the following Valuable Properties for sale.

THE HOMESTEAD

THIS property is located on Main and Mechanic Streets, Smethport, being one-half of square No. 62, of the Borough plot, and is 130 x 260 feet in size. Upon this lot is the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Rogers, a good horse barn, a splendid well of water, and a fine quantity of fruit trees. It is one of the most desirable locations for a residence in the Boro.

TWENTY-TWO BOROUGH LOTS.

IN Squares Nos. 42, 21 and 20, embracing all the lots in the three Squares, excepting the two lots on the west side of Square No. 42, owned and occupied by L. W. Mason. We propose to sell two lots or more to each purchaser, giving 65 feet front by 260 feet deep, or in other words making 11 lots out of the 22. These lots are located on King and Green streets, are within 2 and 3 squares of the Court House; each of them having bearing fruit trees on them, and no more desirable lots for residences can to-day be found in the borough limits.

OUT LOTS

FORMERLY owned and purchased from Wm. K. King, W. A. Williams, the late Dr. Jedediah Darling and the heirs of the Bennett estate, embracing about—acres of land. Part of this land is under a good state of cultivation, and has a fine spring of water on it; all of it is admirably located for pasturing purposes.

THE MILL PROPERTY

EMBRACING the Saw, Planing, Shingle, Lath and Feed Mill, together with the Store building, Dams, land and water privileges connected therewith, located at the junction of Potato and Marvin creeks, belonging to the assigned estate of L. Rogers. The attention of lumbermen is particularly called to this property. Its location, in one of the most thriving sections of McKean county, its close proximity to the wonderful oil developments in the valley of Colo Creek and the belt lying between Smethport and Alton, its accessibility to the immense forests of hemlock timber along Potato creek on the south and Marvin creek on the southwest, render it one of the most desirable mill properties in northern Pennsylvania. The mill will easily manufacture 25,000 feet of lumber every twenty-four hours. It has a steam power equal to 70 horse. It has machinery for ripping, jointing, dressing and crozing tank staves as well as for the manufacture of band wheels, tug pulleys, and sawing cants for bull wheels. It has a feed mill attached, which takes no extra power to run, capable of grinding into feed 20 bushels of corn and oats hourly. It has storage capacity for millions of feet of logs, and the cash demand for lumber at the mill for the past year has been incessant. This property will be sold for half its original cost, and upon terms, which, with judicious management will pay the entire cost within the next two years.

A FARM OF 128 ACRES

ADJOINING the borough of Smethport on the southeast, and only about a mile from the Court House. This farm has a new house and two good barns on it, an orchard which bears as fine fruit as is raised in the county, a good well of water together with several magnificent springs, and about 50 acres improved. Any person thinking of buying a farm would do well to look at this property before locating elsewhere. For terms of sale inquire of

J. C. BACKUS,
A. B. ARMSTRONG,
Assignees.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 1, 1879.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1878. y

C. V. CILLIS,

dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
FACY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

Built and Repaired at

F. KERNS'

WAGON MANUFACTURY,

Water St., SMETHPORT, PA.

Having engaged a competent man to superintend the wood work of my Carriage and Wagon Shop I am prepared to take orders for

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS.

of every description, also

WAGONS AND BUGGIES

REPAINTED,

and new work finished complete.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY,

and all orders for work in that line, either in Wood or Iron, will receive prompt attention.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

in every particular, both as to workmanship and prices. Give us a trial.

F. KERNS, Prop't.

ALFRED STURDEVENT

Has removed his

BARBER SHOP

into the front part of I. S. Gleason's store,

Main St., SMETHPORT, P.,

Where he has improved facilities for

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING

in the highest style of the art.

CUFFS, COLLARS & TOILET GOODS constantly on hand.

LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

—AT—

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The undersigned is prepared to lease very eligible lots for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms. For further information call upon or address

ADAM BROCKAM,

May 6, 1879-tf Farmers' Valley, Pa.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

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L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport Nov. 25th and 26th.

W. S. BROWNELL,

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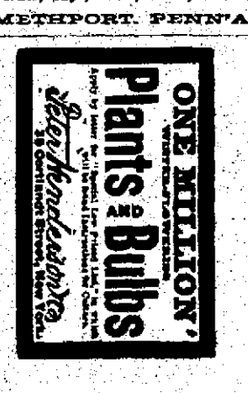
Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.



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HARDWARE

Stoves,

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CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

And every article usually found in a first class Hardware establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

SMETHPORT, Pa. cor. Main & Church.

MASONIC HALL

FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse.

We are now settled in our new store, and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and the county with.

FURNITURE

of all kinds and at

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Friends and patrons are invited to

CALL AND SEE US

in our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

LIVERY AND Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

PATENT TUBE OR DRIVEN WELLS.

Infringers of Green's Patent Tube or Driven Wells are hereby notified that the patent having been fully sustained after extensively trials in the Second, Seventh and Eighth United States Circuit Courts, all parties using said wells without license from us will be prosecuted for royalty and damages. Royalty for each domestic and farm well 1¼ inches in diameter and under is Ten Dollars. A discount of 50 per cent. from $10 will be allowed to infringers in this county who within 30 days from Oct. 10, 1879, send the amount of royalty due from them to our agent for the county of McKean, accompanied by a description and location of all such Tube Wells they may have. N. J. Parsons is authorized to issue licenses covering past and future use. He will be at the Tuna Valley House, Bradford, from Oct. 16th to the 31st inclusive. Ample notice has been given and all who neglect to pay within these 20 days will be liable, without notice, to suit and injunctions, restraining them from use of such wells.

WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO.,
234 and 235 Broadway New York,
Joint Owners and Attorneys for Patentee.
n46-6m

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch. We are constantly adding to our already well stocked Job Department all the latest styles of type and facilities for doing fancy printing.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 16, 1879.

Ore Smelting at Leadville.

There are now thirteen smelting establishments with twenty-eight furnaces in operation in the Leadville district, a number of them being on Fryer Hill, close by the great mines. The ores are easily smelted and undergo the simplest processes. Some of the ore needs crushing, and it frequently happens that low grade ores are in demand, the lead being needed for fluxes. Sometimes the iron ore found in the mine is used for flux, and in many cases they have to run some of the slag through again to help. The smelting works are all fitted with the newest machinery. A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Leadville, says that they are doing well but encounter a heavy expense from the high cost of coke, which is hauled in wagons from Trinidad, a distance of 200 miles. The needed charcoal is made here in the timbered mountains surrounding the camp.

The method of dealing in ore is simple and wonderfully correct. It is sent from the mine in wagons and dumped into separate bins at the smelting works, then put into a box, quartered and assayed. It is then again quartered and crushed to a fine powder. Half the sample is then given to the miner and the smelter keeps the other half. Each party has his assayer. If the assayers agree, as they nearly alway do, the bargain is closed and the miner is paid at once by the assay. If the assayers disagree, then a third disinterested party comes in as an arbitrator. These ores are difficult to sample, and one or two smelters caught playing smart games have to pay more for their ore. The smelter pays New York price for silver said to be in the ore, less five per cent., and $90 smelting charges per ton, and he also pays from $15 to $20 per ton for the lead. The lead and silver are run together into bars of 100 pounds each and shipped to New York or St. Louis as base bullion. There are numerous advantages in shipping the metals in this way. The freight is lower, the cost of cutting bullion to New York being this way only about $35 per ton. There is not much danger of loss by thieves, because thieves seldom steal a pig of lead, and they could not very easily get the metal separated. It goes to Newark, N. J., and is there separated. The value of the lead in the pigs at New York more than pays the cost of freight, separation, hauling, etc. In fact, it deposits the silver in New York free of costs and charges, and is still sold at a neat profit.

M'Manus Meets his Fate.

SUNBURY, Pa., Oct. 9.—Peter M'Manus was conducted to the scaffold at 11:43, and seven minutes afterward the platform was dropped and in 14 minutes after the fall his body was cut down. Before the trap was sprung he was asked whether he adhered to the statement made to the district attorney, Mr. Renn, one of his attorneys, and Fathers Kotch, M'Ilhenny and M'Govern to the effect that he saw Edward Rhoads strike Frederick Heeser with a hammer, and that Dennis F. Canning was present when the old old man was killed. He answered affirmatively, that the statement was correct. In this statement he admits that he came to the scene of the tragedy while Heeser was being murdered, but that he had gone there to save the watchman's life, having known that he was to have been killed. While he was waiting to be ushered into eternity loud sobs emanated from within the prison walls, which apparently effected him, rendering him nervous. These cries came from several females. Among those present were two sons of the murdered Heeser and two of his brothers. The crowd in the prison yard numbered about 1,000, while several thousand persons congregated on the outside. The execution was very orderly. As the last statement of M'Manus fully exonerates O'Neill from complicity in the crime, the Board of Pardons will probably recommend the commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life. It is said M'Manus indicated a disposition, when he made his final statement, to make other revelations of crime, showing Canning's connection with them, but he was checked by one of the priests.

Reaping 20 Square Miles of Wheat.

The poetry of the harvest field will have to be rewritten. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from the Dalrymple farm, furnishes the rough material for one canto.

"Just think," he says of a sea of wheat containing twenty square miles—18,000 acres—rich, ripe, golden; the winds rippling over it. As far as the eye can see there is the same golden sunset hue. Far away on the horizon you behold an army sweeping along in grand procession. Riding on to meet it you see a major general on horseback—the superintendent; two brigadiers on horseback—repairers. No swords flash in the sunlight, but their weapons are monkey wrenches and hammers. No brass band, no drum beat or shrill note of the fife, but the army moves on—a solid phalanx of twenty-four self-binding reapers—to the music of its own machinery. At one sweep in a twinkling, a swath of one hundred and ninety-two feet has been cut and bound—the reaper tossing the bundles almost disdainfully into the air—each binder doing the work of six men. In all there are one hundred and fifteen self-binding reapers at work. During the harvest about four hundred men are employed, and during threshing six hundred—their wages being $2 a day with board."

$15,000 Reward.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The general manager of the Chicago and Alton Railroad offers a reward of fifteen thousand dollars for the arrest of the gang of train robbers who last night stopped the Chicago and Alton train and rifled the express company's safe at Glendale, Missouri. Auditor Bridges, who was at the station when the affair occurred, telegraphs here to refute the insinuation that the station agent at Glendale was in the conspiracy to rob the train. The express company will save a large proportion of the property stolen, as payment will be stopped upon drafts, checks, etc., which largely made up the contents of their packages.

A DETECTIVES ORDEAL.

THE MAN WHO UNEARTHED THE DARK DOINGS OF THE MOLLIES.

McParlan, the detective, was formerly Pinkerton's coachman. The latter believed him to be the man to consummate the perilous task of unearthing the Pennsylvania Molly Maguires. He was engaged at a salary of only twelve dollars a week and all expenses, after a long struggle with his own conviction as to the right and wrong of the mighty task he was about undertaking. How he ingratiated himself among those people, for years lived with them as a boon companion, wrenched from them their dearest secrets, preventing many a murder, and at last, when Pinkerton had his noose all ready, emerged from his identity as McKenna, the brawling Molly, becoming the terrible instrument of justice that has transformed the coal regions from a country of barbarians to a comparitively peaceful section, although a score or so of necks have been stretched in the consummation, are already familiar to the public. I know "Jimmy," as his friends call him, well; and he has been to me a remarkable study. He was formerly simply, "a broth of a boy," kind-hearted, impulsive, not ignorant, but what is termed quick witted, and that's all. Had he not become, by mere chance, Pinkerton's coachman, he would have remained to this day what he was before, and what I believe he often wishes he still was—a sort of a porter or a man-of-all-work about stores and wholesale houses.

The immense strain upon McParlan's mind through these years had made him unrecognizable by his former self. Intellectually, in experience, in thought, motive and purpose, he has virtually been recreated, and in the minds of those watching the change in the man, he has become fixed, as, in many respects, a remarkable person. Not all the wealth in the world would induce McParlan to go through what he has. I believe he regrets it. From the vast body of Irish people he is virtually ostracised. "He is an informer." That settles it with his race. I respect him because I know him. Never a more honest, upright and sincere man lived. But this is a load that he carries. No man can contemplate a score of scaffolds and a score of souls plunged into eternity through his instrumentality free from a regret which must be eternal.

Physically McParlan is broken up badly. Excitement, great labor, poisonous mine gases and more poisonous miner's whiskey or "mountain dew" he was compelled to use freely and distribute to assist in accomplishing his purposes nearly wrecked him. At one time his eye sight was despared of. Mr. Pinkerton has a boundless affection for him and will never see him want. He has saved persistently, and has $5,000 in government bonds and in lots here, which, by the way, was all he could secure in payment for services rendered a firm here before his employment by Pinkerton, and which, though then nearly worthless, have considerably increased in value.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Life Saved by a Wife's Letter.

The following story was told recently in a Denver (Col.) court: On a hot day in July, 1850, a herdsman was moving his cattle to a new ranch further north, near Helena, Texas, and passing down the banks of a stream his herd became mixed with other cattle that were grazing in the valley and some of them failed to be separated. The next day about noon a band of about a dozen mounted Texan rangers overtook the herdsman and demanded their cattle which they said were stolen.

It was before the day of law and court houses in Texas, and one had better kill five men than steal a mule worth $5, and the herdsman knew it. He tried to explain, but they told him to cut it short. He offered to turn over all the cattle not his own, but they laughed at the proposition, and hinted that they usually confiscated the whole herd and left the thief hanging on a tree as a warning to others in like cases.

The poor fellow was completely overcome. They consulted apart for a few moments, and then told him if he had any explanations to make or business to do they would allow him ten minutes to do and defend himself.

He returned to the rough faces and commenced: "How many of you have wives?" Two or three nodded. "How many of you have children?" They nodded again. "Then I know who I am talking to and you'll hear me," and he continued; "I never stole any cattle; I have lived in these parts over three years; I came from New Hampshire; I failed in the fall of 1857, during the panic; I have been saving; I have no home here; my family remain east, for I go from place to place; these clothes I wear are rough and I am a hard-looking customer; but this is a hard country, days seem like months to me, and months like years; married men, you know that but for the letters from home [here he pulled out a handful of well-worn envelopes and letters from his wife] I should get discouraged. I have paid part of my debts. Here are the receipts, and he unfolded the letters of acknowledgment. I expected to sell out and go home in November. Here is the testament my good mother gave me; here is my little girl's picture," and he kissed it tenderly and continued: "Now, men, if you have decided to kill me for what I am innocent of, send these home and send as much as you can from the cattle when I'm dead. Can't you send half the value? My family will need it."

"Hold on, now; stop right thar!" said a rough ranger. "Now, I say, boys," he continued, "I say, let him go. Give us your hand, old boy; that picture and them letters did the business. You can go free, but you're lucky, mind ye."

"We'll do more than that," said a man with a big heart in Texan garb and carrying the customary brace of pistols in his belt, "let's buy his cattle here and let him go."

They did, and when the money was paid over, and the man about to start, he was too weak to stand. The long strain of hopes and fears, being away from home under such trying circumstances, the sudden deliverance from death had combined to render him helpless as a child. He sank to the ground completely overcome. An hour later, however, he left on horseback for the nearest staging route, and as they shook hands and bade him good bye, they looked the happiest band of men I ever saw.

The Missing Aeronauts.

No information has been received concerning the probable fate of Professor Wise, the aeronaut who ascended in the baloon Pathfinder from St. Louisa week ago last Sunday, except that his balloon was seen on Monday evening about twenty miles south of Chicago, and was then drifting rapidly in the direction of Lake Michigan. Despatches have been received from every point on the shores of Lake Michigan and from other neighborhoods in which the balloon would be likely to have been seen, but no tidings whatever have been obtained either of Professor Wise, his companion, or of the balloon. The common belief is that the air ship was swept over Lake Michigan on Monday night, and that it was then swamped and its occupants drowned.

It had been arranged that the ascent should be made soon after nightfall, on Sunday, but early in the afternoon the great air ship almost broke away from its fastenings. A sharp breeze had sprung up, and the operation of filling the balloon with gas was finished sooner than was expected. Professor Wise himself said that the netting was "very light, indeed; perhaps too light." A reporter importuned the aeronaut to permit him to go on the voyage. "Even Downey cannot go," referring to his nephew and manager, said the Professor in response. "It's no use," echoed Manager Downey. "I'd give my own place to the newspaper, but there isn't room for more than the Professor and George Burr, who has secured a seat." Burr was the receiving teller of the St. Louis National Bank, and had purchased a seat in the balloon. At the time of the ascent it seemed that the basket was so small that it could accommodate comfortably not more than one person. Indeed, as was after proven, the 30,000 cubic feet of gas, which was the lifting capacity of the balloon, was hardly more than enough to raise the Professor and his one companion, together with loss than the usual amount of ballast and about 1,200 feet of drag rope, weighing perhaps 100 pounds.

Soon after 5 o'clock the balloon was placed in readiness to go. The preparations for departure were necessarily hurried. Professor Wise and Mr. Burr got into the basket, and even before the words "Let her go!" were heard, the air ship, impatient to be off, bounded from the earth in a slanting direction. In its upward flight the balloon barely escaped striking the branches of a large tree, seeing which the veteran aeronant sank down almost to the bottom of the basket.

Mr. Burr was not so prompt, and barely escaped a blow as the basket bounded against and broke a couple of large boughs. But the obstruction was cleared. The long drag-rope, as it uncoiled itself from the ground, appeared to retard somewhat the progress of the aerial flight. The balloon took a direction almost due north, at a height of probably less than one thousand feet. There was no sand ballast yet to spare, but the Professor threw out railroad advertisements and others which he had contracted to distribute. The balloon ascended perhaps on hundred feet higher, passing over the fair grounds, bearing, apparently, a little west of north. At 5:28 the balloon cleared the northern bounds of the grounds. Professor Wise stood—as it seemed to the looker skyward—upon the edge of the basket, with a firm hold on the ropes, and waived his hat to those on terra firma, who sent cheer on cheer after him. As the air ship reached a point directly above Machinery Hall, the aeronaut sent down upon earth thousands on thousands of circulars, or "dodgers," which the brisk wind scattered over the vast space. At the moment the shower of circulars took place the rope was cut, for it doubtless still impeded the flight of the Pathfinder. The rope was gathered in.

Making a Father's Grave.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* relates the following story: A little girl with tangled locks peeping from under a calico hood, clad in a dress of chintz, loitered behind as the great dusty crowd moved out of the gates of Mount Adna the other day, after they had scattered their flowers and done honor to the dead. Dreamily she gazed after them, her eyes filled with a far-away look of tenderness, until the last one had disappeared and the rattle of the drums had died away. Then she turned and vaguely scanned the mounds that rose about her, clutching still tighter the fading bunch of dandelions and grass that her chubby hand held. An old man came by and gently patted her curly head as he spoke her name, but she only shrank back still further, and when he told a passing stranger that the little one's father had died on shipboard and been buried at sea, there was only a tear-drop in the child's eye to tell that she heard or knew the story. When they were gone she moved on further to a neglected, empty lot, and kneeling down she piled up a mound of earth, whispering as she patted it, and smoothed it with her chubby hand, "This won't be so awfully big as the others, I guess, but may be it will be big enough so that God will see it and think papa is buried here." Carefully she trimmed the sides with the grass she plucked, murmuring on: "And may be it will grow so that it will be like the rest in two or three years, and then may be papa will sometime come back and—" But she paused as though it suddenly dawned upon her young mind that he rested beneath the waves, and tear-drops that sprung to her eyes moistened the little bunch of dandelions that she planted among the grasses on the mound she had reared. When the sexton passed that way at night as he went to close the gates he found the little one fast asleep, with her head pillowed on the mound.

The Heaviest, Tallest and Oldest Men.

The tallest men of whom record is made were a German named Hans Bar and a Hungarian soldier, name not given, who lived several century ago, each of them being eleven feet high; their weight is not known. The heaviest man of whom record is made was Miles Darden, the Tennessee giant, who was seven and one-half feet high and weighed over 1,000 pounds; he died in 1857. Daniel Lambert, the English "mass of flesh," was five feet and eleven inches in height, and weighed 739 pounds. In 1565 there was buried at Bengal, India, a man named Cugua, who claimed to be 350 years of age. The oldest person who died during the present century was a Frenchman in Paris, named Jean Golembeski, who was 126 years old. A man named David Kurnison died in Chicago in 1851, who claimed to be 116 years old.

Suspended in a Well—Marvellous Escape.

Jacob Fike, a wealthy farmer, lives ten miles north of Marietta, on the Ohio River. A few days since Mr. Fike and his wife went to Marietta, leaving their daughter Mary at home alone, her two brothers being at work in a distant field. About 3 o'clock Miss Fike went to the well for a bucket of water. The well is under the roof of a side porch to the house, and just as she stepped out of the door two tramps accosted her and asked her for something to eat. She was alarmed at the rough manner of the request, but with great coolness told them she had no time to wait on them. She then proceeded to lower the bucket into the well, when one of the men grasped her by the arm and in a threatening manner said they would have something to eat or she would suffer for it. Now thoroughly alarmed the poor girl struggled to get free, but the rascal said something to his confederate, and each one grasping her by her arm and her dress below, they crowded her through the box of the well and down through the opening into the darkness below, and then fled in all haste.

In her extremity the victim grasped the rope, and there being some twenty-five feet yet on the windlass this ran rapidly off, and, with a sudden jerk, left her suspended twenty-five feet from the top and thirty-five feet above the water.—The sudden jerk of the rope, which almost tore the girl's arms off, probably saved her life, for by some strange twist it threw one or two coils of the rope around her ankle, and this enabled her to relieve the terrible strain on her arms until she could find a foothold in the well. In this terrible position the brave girl stood for one hour and fifteen minutes, not daring to cry out at first for fear her would-be murderers would know that she was still alive and finish their hellish work. At last she heard the joyful sound of the barking of her favorite dog as he accompanied her brothers home from the field, and called loudly for help. After some little delay a rope was lowered with a loose knot, into which Miss Fike willingly sank and she was drawn to the surface. The alarm was immediately given, and parties were sent in all directions in pursuit, but with no success.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Diseases, like thieves, attack the weak. Fortify your organization with the Bitters, and it will resist and baffle alike the virtus of epidemics and the changes of temperature which disorder the constitutions of the feeble. There is vitality in it. It is a pure vegetable stimulant, a rare alterative and anti-bilious medicine, and has not a harmful element among its many ingredients.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally.

VEGETINE

Cured Her.

BELLEVUE, KY.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I must state that your Vegetine deserves to be called a valuable blood purifier, renovator and invigorator of the whole system. My wife suffered for a length of time with a *Scrofula Sore* on the leg. She took several bottles of Vegetine. The result was surprising; it cured her, while all the former remedies failed to give satisfaction.

Respectfully, C. P. TRUE.

I know the above to be true.

HENRY WERTHEIMER, Druggist and Apothecary, 129 Monmouth St.

VEGETINE.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been using VEGETINE for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and can highly recommend it as a great cleanser and purifier of the blood.

J. L. HANAFORD, Pastor of Eglinton-square M. E. Church.

NERVOUSNESS, and all derangements of the nervous system, are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking VEGETINE. It is a nerve medicine, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Will Cure Rheumatism.

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have used your medicine, the Vegetine, for *Rheumatism* with great success, and believe it to be the best medicine for that complaint that there is. I also know it is a good blood purifier, and at the present time am using it as the best spring medicine that I know of. I take great pleasure in recommending the Vegetine to my friends.

H. MUND, Clarke Street.

THOUSANDS will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily), that VEGETINE is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities, or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

VEGETINE

For Dyspepsia.

ASHLEY, ILL., Jan. 12, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been using Vegetine for *Dyspepsia*, and find more relief from it than all the other medicines I ever used. There is nothing like it for Dyspepsia.

MRS. M. E. FOWLER.

I am personally acquainted with Mrs Fowler, and can certify that the above statement is true.

W. C. PAGE, M. D., Druggist, Ashley, Ill.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KIDNEY-WORT

Permanently cures

LIVER COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION and PILES.

DR. E. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY-WORT it has exceeded our utmost expectations. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and it has never failed to give satisfaction."

F. M. SUTTON, of Burlington, says, "As a liver invigorator it is without an equal. For kidney complaint and cure in action on all kidney organs."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of Ft. Ahercrombie, Dak., says, "It is of priceless value. After thirty years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABOOM, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT ACTS ON THE LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the whole system of the poisonous humors that otherwise develope in Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Kidney and Urinary diseases, or Rheumatism and Lumbago, and which in women, disorder every function and bring on weakness and disease.

If you want to be well in spite of yourself, use KIDNEY-WORT. It is a dry vegetable compound, and One package will make six quarts of Medicine.

Buy it at the Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

PATENT SPARK-ARRESTER.

6—H. P. Matched, $950.
10 " " 750.
12 " " 1000.
2-H. P. Engine, $150.
4 " " 250.
6 " " 350.

Send for our Circulars. B. W. Payne & Sons, Corning, N. Y.

State where you saw this.

VICTORIOUS!

HIGHEST & BEST AWARD

And Grand Medal of Honor.

Economy, Durability and Rapidity combined with perfect work,

Are Distinguishing Features of the celebrated

Giant Farm and Warehouse Fans,

MADE BY

A. P. DICKEY, Racine, Wis.

Now having many late improvements, they are fully equal to every demand; cleaning all kinds of Grain, Peas, Beans, Castor Beans, Corn and Small Seed. They grade Wheat perfectly by once handling. Separate Oats from Wheat, Barley and Rye. They have very perfect arrangements for cleaning Timothy, Clover, Flax Seed, Orchard Grass, and all other Small Seeds. They Chaff perfectly, and combine every qualification required to do the best work in the shortest time.

Warehouse, as well as Farm Mills, are largely constructed, both kinds requiring nine sizes to accommodate the demand, and giving a capacity of from 50 to 500 bushels per hour, according to size of mill.

They are shipped, boxed for ocean transportation, and "set up" or "knocked down" for forwarding inland, as requested; and in all cases put free on board Cars or Steamer. Orders filled same day as received.

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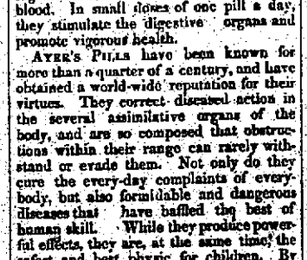
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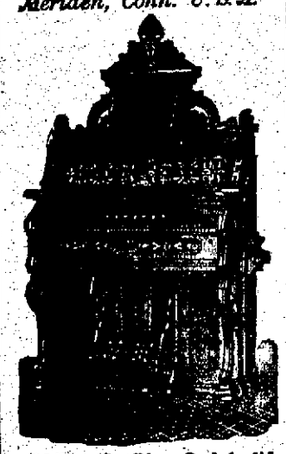

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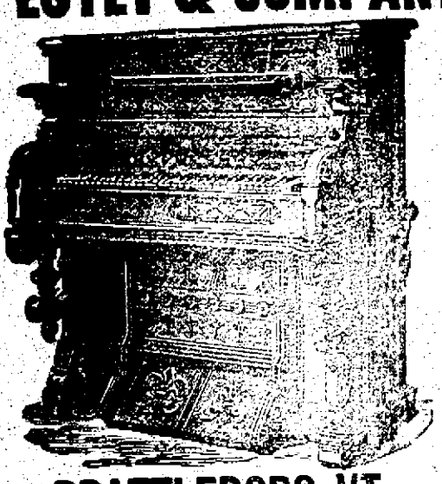

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Poor Orders,
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16-46 eow13t.

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Leave Coleville at 1 p. m., connecting with 2.35 mail for Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo.

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Leave Farmers Valley at 9.35, after arrival of 9.10 and 9.35 trains from Larrabee and Smethport.

Leave Farmers Valley at 11.55, after arrival of Buffalo mail.

Leave Farmers Valley at 2.35, after arrival of mail from Clermont and Smethport.

Parties of two or more at Coleville desiring to take the 6.15 p. m. express for Olean and Buffalo at Farmers Valley can be accommodated by leaving instructions at either the Cain House or Bennett House the previous evening.

N. B.—The above schedule will be strictly observed and stages will run promptly on time and can be always depended upon.

A. E. TUBBS, Proprietor

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, June 9, 1879, at 5.40 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL—Leaves Larrabee 11.35 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 11.55*; Cory's, 11.14; Farmers Valley, 11.55; Smethport, 12.05 p.m., Crosby, 12.20, Colegrove, 12.32; Hamlin, 12.47*, Warsaw, 12.55*; Clermont, 1.05.

EXPRESS, No. 4.—Leaves Larrabee 5.15 p.m. arriving at Frisbee 5.25*; Cory's, 5.37; Farmers Valley, 5.57; Smethport 6.07.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 6.—Leaves Larrabee 8.50 a.m., arriving at Frisbee 8.57*; Cory's 9.09; Farmers Valley 9.19; Smethport 9.30.

LOCAL, No. 10, second class.—Leaves Larrabee 2.46 p. m., arriving at Frisbee 2.54*; Cory's 3.09; Farmers Valley 4.10; Smethport 4.25; Crosby 4.30*, Colegrove 4.43; Hamlin 4.47*, Warsaw 5.00*; Clermont 5.17.

CLERMONT COAL, Second Class, No. 20.—Leaves Larrabee 8.40 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 8.47*, Cory's 8.59; Farmers Valley 9.09, Smethport 9.19, Crosby 9.29*, Colegrove 9.39, Hamlin 9.54*, Warsaw 9.59*, Clermont 10.06.

NORTHWARD.

EXPRESS, No. 1.—Leaves Clermont 5.30 a m. arriving at Warsaw at 5.39*, Hamlin 5.49*, Colegrove 6.05*, Crosby 5.09*, Smethport 6.19, Farmers Valley 6.39; Cory's 6.39, Frisbee 6.50*, Larrabee 6.55.

MAIL, No. 3.—Leaves Clermont at 1.33 p. m., arriving at Warsaw 1.39*, Hamlin 1.54*, Colegrove 1.58, Crosby 1.56*, Smethport, 2.15, Farmers Valley 2.25, Cory's 2.39* Frisbee 2.55*, Larrabee 2.45.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 5.—Leaves Smethport at 9.35 a.m., arriving at Farmers Valley 9.55 Cory's 9.46*, Frisbee 9.57*, Larrabee 9.55.

LOCAL, No. 19.—Leaves Smethport 5.20 p. m., arriving at Farmers Valley 6.02, Cory's 6.12*, Frisbee 6.15*, Larrabee, 6.22.

BUFFALO COAL, No. 17.—Leaves Clermont at 5.05 p.m., arriving at Warsaw at 5.50*, Hamlin 6.08*, Colegrove 6.15*, Crosby 6.19*, Smethport 6.31, Farmers Valley 6.42, Cory's 6.53*, Frisbee 6.56*, Larrabee 7.05.

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, Superintendent

MISCELLANEOUS.

Joe Belden.

On one occasion, in my detective experience, a long and arduous search had led me on the track of a noted counterfeiter, known among the fraternity as a wholesale dealer in bogus issues, or one who sold spurious money in large quantities.

Whether it was that a leak had occurred through one of my subordinates, or that an instinctive idea had entered the man's mind that he was getting into the coils, I could never divine.

The real fact was that evidence sufficient to consign him to the Penitentiary had accumulated, and, armed with the proper warrants, I disguised myself and visited his usual place of rendezvous, only to learn that he had fled the city.

As near as could be ascertained, he had gone to a little town located on the borders of the Erie Canal, and thither I followed him.

It was in the month of December. The canal was frozen solid, and, as there were numerous locks at this point, many boatmen were laid up there in winter-quarters with their barges.

A row of frame houses, one story and a half high, with gable roofs, had been built years before upon the immediate borders of the canal, and were occupied mainly by the boatmen, among whom a number of disreputable and worthless fellows had ingratiated themselves, inculcating habits of gambling and excessive whiskey drinking which soon gave the locality a bad reputation.

Joe Belden, the man I was after, had here found a congenial abiding place. In the end house of the row, looking to the south, a bar-room had been established, and at night it was an easy matter to stand upon the outside and get a good view of all the frequenters.

Belden was evidently somewhat cautious, as it was not until the third night of our watch that we observed him, crouched by the stove, in one corner of the room.

As we had not seen him enter, we concluded he must lodge in the place, and have come from one of the rooms overhead.

It was Saturday night, and the bar-room was too full of people for myself and one assistant—Tracer, "the shadow"—to attempt to make a dash and take him out. As the evening rolled on, Belden appeared to indulge very freely in stimulants, and we determined to stand watch by turns until morning, when there would be few people about the place, and he would be stupified by his potations.

It was just breaking day when Tracer came on board the canal boat where I had concealed myself for rest and shelter, and reported that some one was moving about the bar-room, and he believed it was Belden.

Ten minutes afterward we had him in custody, and were out of the house, at least one hundred rods away. He had awoke burning up with thirst, he said, and had come down to get a morning dram, which he had just drank as we dashed into the place and took him.

He made no resistance, remarking that he had been fairly caught, and was perfectly willing to go, but would like to get his overcoat, and we could go with him to his room for it.

We could see no objection to this, and we re-entered the bar-room. Tracer remained below, while I was to go with Belden to his room. I took the precaution to be near enough to place my hand on his shoulder, if he attempted to run or play any tricks.

We passed behind the bar, through a doorway leading to a square room, in which a very old and very stout lady was making an apparently feeble effort to sweep the floor.

It must have been that he gave her some sign, which I did not perceive, but which she understood, for she dropped her broom, approached closer to Belden, and said:

"Good morning, my son!"

Then she approached me with a like salutation, and in a moment of time threw her arms about my neck, with a grip like a vice. At the same instant, Belden darted through a doorway leading from the other side of the apartment.

My first impulse was to brain the old woman with the butt of my revolver, but I checked that, and, with a tremendous effort, disengaged myself, the force of my exertions hurling her into a corner of the room.

The door closed behind Belden with a spring-lock. Tracer had heard the noise, and, coming into the room, took in the situation at once. We dashed ourselves against the door, and broke it through just in time to see our man on the top of a flight of stairs. It had all been the work of a moment.

To mount those stairs and break another door was about as quickly done; and this brought us into another apartment leading to one beyond, through which Belden had gone, and, after following him through three such, we were not only convinced that the entire row of houses—ten in number were thus connected, but that we were commiting an unwarrantable trespass, as there was not one of the apartments into which we had broken that was not occupied by men, women and children, the latter filling the rooms with terrific yells of "murder! thieves! police!" etc.

"This won't do, Tracer," said I. "Hold on!" for he was about to spring against another door. "We must stop and go back."

It was the only alternative, and we were compelled to accept it.

By the time we had reached the bar-room, it was filled with a motley assemblage, well intended to terrify the most resolute. The word had passed from one to another that officers had invaded the place, and exceeded their authority by breaking into apartments without proper warrants.

The crowd was so dense that we could not possibly get out, and the countenances upon which we looked were menacing. Tracer instinctively drew his revolver.

"Put that up," I said. "It is merely a pepper-box here."

"Kill the scoundrels! Cut a hole in the ice! Put them in the canal!" and similiar expressions went up from all sides.

The crowd had closed in on us in such a way as to render any attempt at resistance useless, if not altogether impossible.

Several of the more aggressive ones seized us; a stout cord was brought, and in a few moments we were securely bound. Others had gone to the canal, and we could hear the dull thud of the axes cutting into the ice, and the sound did not reassure us.

To what extent the brutality of these men might be carried we could not say. Our overcoats had been removed, and we were hustled out of doors bare-headed into the keen December air, that shot to our very vitals.

Two capacious holes had been cut in the ice; ropes were tied about our waists, muscular arms seized us, and we were dragged to the yawning apertures, and were about being thrust in, when a stentorian voice shouted:

"Hold—hold there, I say! Put those men into the canal, and I'll put a bullet between the cowardly ribs of every one of you."

The crowd fell back as if panic stricken, leaving us standing entirely alone, but still firmly bound.

Looking in the direction from whence the voice had come, I could see the towering form of a man above six feet in height, advancing with rapid steps, and with a six-shooter resting over his left arm, and pointed directly at our assailants.

He was stout in proportion of his height, and wore a slouch hat, from under which the long black hair drooped about his face adding to the effect of a countenance already resolute enough in expression to show that the speaker meant business.

"It's Long Jim," shouted one of the crowd, as the man strode forward. "He's taken a new tack, he has."

In a moment the stranger had reached the spot where we were standing, and, drawing a formidable-looking knife, severed the cords that bound us, and turning to the crowd, exclaimed:

"Git back into that bar-room, every one of you, and take a drink at my expense. As for you," he continued, addressing Tracer and myself, "you'd better go in with the rest and git warmed up. I'll see that no harm comes to you."

He was evidently a leader among the ruffians by whom he had been surrounded, and we felt that we could trust him.

"My name is Grattan," he said, "better known as Long Jim. I had just drove up here, and finding out what was going on, concluded to stop it. Come and licker up. I'll take care of you, I tell you."

The crowd retreated to the bar-room, and we followed with our heads a good deal confused by the peril we had been in, and from which we had been so unexpectedly, and, it seemed to us, almost miraculously relieved.

As we were walking along, Tracer nudged me in the ribs, then gave a knowing wink, and cast a sideloug glance at our deliverer; all of which was intended to convey the intelligence that he had heard of Long Jim before, and, as he subsequently informed me, knew that he was an old offender, for whom the chief had been in search.

Of course it was utterly useless to attempt to take him then, and as we were convinced he lived somewhere in that neighborhood, we felt sure we could get him at some time in the future.

Upon reaching the bar-room, our overcoats were restored to us, and we took our departure, considerably crestfallen. Long Jim accompanied us a few hundred yards, and then suddenly halted.

"See here!" he exclaimed, "I understand that you fellows are detectives, and that your chief wants to see me in New York. Give him my compliments, and say I will come to his office within two days. Do as good a turn for me as I have done for you."

Long Jim was as good as his word; and, as the case against him was not a very strong one, he was allowed to depart, for the time being, as free as he had come.

As for Joe Beldon, we looked for him in all directions, as we had a personal as well as an official interest in desiring to pay our respects to him. Time rolled on, however, with years intervened, and the pursuit seemed useless; but, in the midst of all other care imposed by my other duties, he was seldom out of my thoughts.

It was exactly nine years after the adventure above related that I left the office one night, at a very late hour, and boarded a street car to go to my lodgings.

Opposite to me, in a corner seat of the car, a very gentlemanly appearing man was twirling a small cane between his fingers, and was looking about him with a somewhat suspicious air.

I had not specially noticed him at first; but as his nervousness increased, my attention was drawn to him more closely, and in a moment more I recognised him as Joe Belden.

As I arose to take a seat beside him, he also arose to leave the car, and I laid my hand on his shoulder.

"It won't do Mr. Belden!" I said. "I know you, and you are my prisoner."

"My name is not Belden, sir!" he replied, and at the same time struck me a sharp blow in the face with his cane.

The blow stung me, but was not sufficiently heavy to do any great damage. It roused my blood to such a pitch, however that I had no scruples in knocking him down with such a force that he remained partially unconscious until after I had ironed him and removed him from the car.

On arriving at headquarters, he acknowledged his identity, and gave up a most interesting account of his wanderings from the time of his escape to his capture.

On the following morning he was arraigned in court upon the old indictment, and as the evidence was all at hand he pleaded guilty, and was given the opportunity for five years reflection in the penitentiary.

BURIED AT THE DEPTH OF 116 FEET.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE OF A WELL DIGGER.

At the depth of one hundred feet a well in Neillsville, Wisconsin, struck a stratum of white sand through which progress was made by curbing. After sixteen feet of progress had been made the curbing gave way. William Selves was imprisoned at the bottom. He managed to keep his head and one hand clear, the sand otherwise wegding him tightly. As soon as possible a piece of gas pipe, for the purpose of pumping air to him, was inserted through the opening.—Selves, who had one hand at liberty, placed it as near his mouth as the boards over him would permit. Soon after this was accomplished the sand settled solidly above him, leaving only the vacuum under the board, which soon settled so close as to imprison the arm that had been at liberty, and to also render his head unmovable. In this situation plainly depicted by himself in sepulchral tones through the air tube, and perfectly audible at the top of the well, Selves said he would hold on to life if there were brave hearts enough above him to undertake his release. The task was to remove from thirteen to eighteen feet of sand from the bottom of a well one hundred and sixteen feet deep, by putting in a new curbing while taking out the sand and debris of the old curbing, and to do it all so carefully as not to fill the little vacuum above his face. Coupled with this task was the appalling danger to the workmen of a fresh caving of the well now more imminent than the first, for above the ominous vacuum made by the caving of the sand, hung the hundred feet of clay wall with no support but its own adhesion, its natural foundation of sand being gone.

The work was undertaken and prosecuted but with a single interruption—from the caving of a portion of clay—till Sunday at 1 a. m. when Selves was reached. He had retained his mind perfectly up to a few moments before, when the tenderly cautious hands above him, in spite of their care, had so disturbed the sand as to cover his face and interrupt the supply of air from the tube. He returned to perfect consciousness in a few moments, and when restored to the upper air was found uninjured. He had been forty-eight hours imprisoned, and his escape from death was truly marvelous.

Had Forgotten Himself.

An incident, a somewhat ludicrous one, too, of the fires at Hagerstown Hotel, has been told us by one who was there and who literally "barely" escaped with his life. He is a traveling man. Being suddenly awakened that night by a bright light shining in his face, he discovered that the window frame of his room, on the third floor, was one blaze of flame and that the apartment was rapidly filling with smoke. He at once left, how he knew not, but finally succeeded in reaching the ground by a jump from a second story window. When safely landed he stood watching the work of destruction, and near by him were a group of very thinly clad females also gazing.

While thus standing he noticed a party of firemen hurrying past with a quantity of feminine apparel. He immediately with that gallantry so in keeping with a traveling man, hailed the men with:

"Look here, you fellows, give those ladies some of those clothes."

The reply was in an instant:

"All right, stranger, we'll do so; but don't you think it would be a good idea to put on a pair of spurs yourself?"

The last remark caused him to investigate himself, when he found that his whole costume was a shirt, a vest and a pair of gaiters, while the rest of his garments hung idly over his arm.—Our friend blushed, sought a refuge, and pulled on his pants.—*Norristown Herald.*

Rarus' Wonderful Time.

Some interest has been excited in sporting circles by the statement that Rarus had just beaten his fastest record. An attache of Mr. Bonner's office informed the reporter that on Saturday John Murphy drove Rarus one mile over Mr. Bonner's Tarrytown track in 2:11¼. The first three quarters were trotted each in 33 seconds, the last quarter 32½ seconds. There is no truth, he said, in the rumor that Edwin Forrest made the same record as Rarus over the same track, and it is not true that Rarus and Edwin Forrest are to be driven as a team.—*N. Y. Star.*

SELECT POETRY.

The Self-Exiled.

"Now open the gate and let her in,
And fling it wide,
For she hath been cleansed from stain of sin,"
St. Peter cried.
And the angels all were silent.

"Though I am cleansed from stain of sin,
She answered low,
"I came not thither to enter in,
Nor may I go."
And the angels all were silent.

"But I may not enter there," she said;
"For I must go
Across the gulf where the guilty dead
Lie in their woe,"
And the angels all were silent.

"If I enter heaven, I may not speak
My soul's desire,
For them that are lying distraught and weak
In flaming fire,"
And the angels all were silent.

St. Peter turned the keys about,
And answered grim:
"Can you love the Lord and abide without
Afar from him?"
And the angels all were silent.

"Should I be nearer Christ," she said,
"By pitying less
The sinful living, or woeful dead,
In their helplessness?"
And the angels all were silent.

"Should I be like Christ, were I
To love no more
The loved who in their anguish be
Outside the door?"
And the angels all were silent.

* * * * *

"Did he not hang on the cursed tree,
And bear the shame,
And clasp to His heart, for love of me,
My guilt and blame?"
And the angels all were silent.

"Should I be liker, nearer Him,
Forgetting this—
Singing all day with the Seraphim
In selfish bliss?"
And the angels all were silent.

The Lord himself stood by, then gate,
And heard her speak
Those tender words compassionate,
Gentle and meek.
And the angels all were silent.

Now, pity is the touch of God
In human hearts,
And from that way He ever trod
He ne'er departs.
And the angels all were silent.

He said, 'Now I will go with you,
Dear child of Love;
I am weary of all this glory, too,
In heaven above.'
And the angels all were silent.

'We will go seek and save the lost,
If they will hear,
They who are worst but need me most:
And all are dear.'
And the angels all were silent."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Have Just Received an elegant Line of

FALL GOODS

Which they are Offering at

VERY LOW PRICES!

Their New Stock Embraces an Unusually Fine Line of

Men & Boys' Clothing

AND

Prints & Dress Goods

That cannot fail to please. Also a lage assortment of

MUSLINS & SHEETINGS.

Their Shelves are Loaded with

UNUSUALLY FINE STOCK

And their patrons and friends are invited to

CALL AND INSPECT.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES.

W. D. GALLUP,

Is now prepared to exhibit a Large stock of

DRY GOODS AND DRESS GOODS

ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

The Grocery & Boot & Shoe Department is Always Complete.

Drugs, Patent Medicines,

School Books, Blank Books,

STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT THE

DRUG AND BOOK STORE

OF

A. B. ARMSTRONG, SMETHPORT, PA.

AT

Armstrongs Jewelry Store

may be found a full assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.

Roger's Best Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Castors, Cake Baskets, Syrup Cups, Mugs, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, and all Goods Manufactured by Rogers Bros.

A FULL LINE OF TOYS FOR THE "LITTLE FOLKS."

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LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

Call And Get Prices—Buy And Be Happy.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA

Vol. XVI. The McKean County Miner, No. 47

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., October 16, 1879.

L. W. MASON

Has rented from SIECHT & SASSE the lower story of the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING

SMETHPORT, PA.,

and has fitted it up for a first-class

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKS,

where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in first-class order. All kinds of

REPAIRING

done with neatness and dispatch. A full line of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

always on hand.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Another two weeks term of adjourned court commences on Monday.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf.

—A brass band has been organized in Duke Center under very flattering auspices.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—Mrs. Decker, mother of L. R. Decker, of Duke Center, died in that place last week Wednesday.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—The Baptist church, under charge of Sam. Cole, is steadily moving toward its new foundation.

—The Central Hotel at Eldred still continues to be the popular resort of a discriminating traveling public.

—Next winter something will happen which occurs only once in a century. The month of February will contain five Sundays.

—Passengers on the McK. & B. R. R. can now get from the depot to the hotels without being torn to pieces by rival bus agents.

—Mr. J. J. Hogan, the contractor of the new Court House, is in town making arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the work.

—A recent obituary notice says: "Mr. Smith was an estimable citizen. He died with perfect resignation. He had recently been married."

—St. Luke's Episcopal church is nearly finished, and the more we look at it the better it looks. The bell is of a fine tone and very agreeable to the ear.

—The court has decided that as Mrs. Weston hired her husband to walk in the Rowell contest, the gate money belongs to her, and that it cannot be attached.

—Mr. S. S. Hackett, of Emporium, has purchased of Godden & McClure the coal business, and parties wishing coal delivered to any part of the city will call on Seymour.

—The yarn about the proposed withdrawal of the Port Allegany express from the B. N. Y. & P. Road is pronounced by good authority to be without the least foundation.

—As was expected and universally desired the Genesee Conference has returned Mr. Wagoner to this charge for another year. He has given during the past year excellent satisfaction both in and out of the pulpit.

—All express matter is now delivered at any point in the borough by a free delivery wagon. This relieves all of our citizens who have occasion to receive or send express matter of a considerable of a tax during the year.

—John C. Backus, Esq., is preparing to move his family into the old Sartwell residence on Main street. John is getting old and finds the climbing of the hill to his former residence on Green street to be getting very tiresome.

—The "omnibus war" has been amicably settled. Mr. F. R. Knapp has purchased of Mr. E. V. Chadwick his omnibuses and route and has now all the field to himself with three good busses for the accommodation of any rush of travel.

—The McKean *Miner* comes to our table regularly, and is indeed a welcome visitor. It is too well known in this section to need any comment; suffice to say that it is kept up to its old standard, and is an able exponent of its political doctrines.—*Rixford Times.*

—Mr. Thos. Bell, of Warren, has made an arrangement with the contractor to take charge of the cutting of the stone for the superstructure of the Court House. There is no man in the country who understands that kind of business better than Tom, and Mr. Hogan has done well in securing his services.

—The Bradford and Kendall street car line is a very profitable institution. The cars run every half hour back and forth and are nearly all loaded. It is said that the cash receipts are not less than $50 per day. Those who threw cold water on the proposition from the first are now willing to admit that Col. Higgins knew what he was talking about all the time.

—The senior of the "seniors" of the *Democrat* was observed on Monday sitting about the steps of the Court House for several hours in solitary meditation. Was our venerable friend looking for some of those "fat contracts at the expense of the taxpayers" for which his soul thirsteth, and which he evidently supposes to be lying about loose in that vicinity for any one who has the "time" to look them up?

—One day last week a Leadville jury got mad at the Judge and ordered the Sheriff to lock the Judge up for a couple of weeks, "just to take some of the style out of him." And to his Honor's great exasperation he was incontinently jugged off to jail, and is now in durance vile, while the case is going quietly on with the most popular barkeeper in town occupying the judicial chair.—*Chicago Times.*

—At 10 o'clock p.m. of the 11th, at Cole creek, Henry Agger, the professional wife beater, shot a man by the name of Geo. Wohlo through the left arm, while the latter was protecting the wife from her husband's brutal assault. He defied the authorities for a while with a revolver in his hand, but was finally secured and hand cuffed by a citizen named A. Conkle, who showed good courage and judgment.

—Frank N. Taylor, with his wife and child, are occupying pleasant quarters at the Bennett House.

—Gen. Robert M. Halsey, of New York, is stopping at the Bennett House, and was a welcome caller at the MINER office on Tuesday.

—The proprietor of the Wright House has found it necessary because of continually increasing custom to enlarge his barn by building an addition.

—Mr. R. C. Mitchell, the proprietor of the old Bradford House at the time of its destruction by fire, will be the landlord of the new St. James Hotel in Bradford. The house will be opened in about a month. It will cost about $10,000 to furnish it.

—A gentleman from the rural districts called into the office of Hamlin & Son this forenoon with the inquiry: "Where is the man who keeps the *notorious* office; I want to take some *definitions* before him." The boys grinned broadly and told him the man was out.

—The long continued dry weather is causing great inconvenience from the failure of springs and wells that were never before known to fail. There are few signs betokening rain and what will be the result if the drought continues many more weeks is not pleasant to contemplate.

—There will be an enormous crowd at Chautauqua Lake to-day to witness the boat race between the two champions, Hanlon and Courtney. Very few of the thousands in attendance will get a satisfactory view of the race, but they can all have the satisfaction of saying they were there.

—The engine of Conductor Al. Love's train, on the B. N. Y. & P. railroad was ditched a few miles above Emporium Tuesday evening. A car that was standing upon a siding had been left too near the main track, so that the engine of the passenger train struck it. The engine was badly damaged. Fortunately no person was injured.

—Having recently made the acquaintance and mentally taken the measure of the chief editor and staff of the Bradford Sunday *News*, we are no longer surprised that it is such a readable, newsy and prosperous journal. Mr. Butler is one of the very few men in the profession who are capable of making a financial success of a Sunday paper.

—Gov. Hoyt has appointed David S. Williams, of Wilkesbarre, to the position of clerk of the courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer in Luzerne county, to succeed Robert J. James, deceased. Mr. Williams is a prominent grocer in Wilkesbarre, and will turn over the proceeds of the office to the widow of Mr. James.

—Mr. and Mrs. Rev. C. Cornforth are evidently rapidly making friends in their new Kansas home, as the following extract from the local paper indicates:

The Church Sociable, at the residence of the Rev. C. Cornforth last Friday evening, was one of those delightfully informal and truly sociable gatherings so conducive to real enjoyment. Mr. and Mrs. Cornforth, although comparatively new comers among us, have already made many warm acquaintances and friends in Clyde.

—M. E. Beebe, the architect of the new Court House, is superintending the building of a $40,000 house for G. H. Van Vleck, on Delaware avenue, in Buffalo. He also has charge as supervising architect of a half a dozen other large buildings in course of erection in that city. He keeps three or four draughtsmen constantly employed in his spacious offices, and the business of his office and supervision of his outside work keeps him as busy as a ward politician.

—Among the many really good hotels in the oil country, that of Messrs. Wilson & Pierce, in Rixford, may be classed with the best to be found in the county. It is denominated the Central Hotel, owing probably to its central location in that thriving village, and receives a very liberal patronage from the pulic, owing to the excellent accommodations afforded its guests. Both proprietors are men of large experience in the hotel business and spare no pains to make their patrons comfortable and at home. Any one changing to stop at Rixford will find this house a splendid one at which to put up.

—A correspondent of the Bradford *Star* has discovered the bottom facts of the difficulty at last, and gives to the public through the columns of the "Twinkler" the true inwardness of the obstacle in the way of the passage of the Recorder's bill by the Select Council of the city over the hill. He says he has discovered that both "Mayor Broder and Select Councilman Lane want to be Sheriff of McKean county, and each is afraid to favor the Recorder business lest they offend the royal powers that be at Smethport." The public no doubt feels a good deal better now since it knows all about it. We had suspected something of that kind, and only wonder how this chap learned so much.

—The Bradford papers tell with great zest a story upon Col Higgins, to the effect that while acting as conductor of one of the street cars in the temporary absence of his regular employee, he had occasion to assist a couple of ladies upon the car which he did with the same grace and politeness that he would have escorted the queen down to dinner. The ladies were profuse with the thanks and compliments, but when shortly afterward the Colonel asked them for their fare one of them looked up in surprise and said; "why, are you the Conductor! I thought it was a gentleman!" This is understood to be considered a joke on the Colonel, but it is very far from being creditable to the lady in the case whoever she may have been.

—The present weather is very favorable to builders, if disagreeable to farmers and owners of dry wells, and Mr. Hogan is very anxious to take the full benefit of it. Therefore he proposes to commence the removal of the old Court House upon the close of the next two weeks term of court, instead of waiting until after February term as has been suggested. Having bound himself to finish the building in so short a time he has to take advantage of every favorable circumstance, and hopes by taking immediate possession of the old building to have it out of the way, and the excavation and grading and a good portion of the cellar wall completed before snow flies. There is nothing in his contract to prevent his taking possession of the building whenever he deems it necessary, and it is probable that the Commissioners, being anxious to have the building completed at the earliest possible moment, will interpose no obstacles or objections.

Death of Robert Wolters.

Mr. Robert Wolters, of this borough, has been for many years a constant sufferer from asthma. During the past few months he has been very low, and as a last resort he was advised to spend a few weeks at Kane, where he would be free from the oppressive fogs of this valley. He was driven over to Kane on Monday. The ride did not seem to have an injurious effect and he appeared to be feeling as well as usual. Shortly before retiring he stepped out of the room, where he had been conversing with some friends, into the hall, and very soon he was heard to call for help. The inmates of the room hastened to his assistance, and were hardly in time to witness his last breath, as he died almost immediately.

Mr. Wolters was born and with the exception of a few years spent in the army has always lived in the borough. His age at the time of his death was 39 years, 7 months and 18 days. During the war he enlisted in the 58th Volunteers, and while in the service contracted a lingering fever which did not leave him for over a year after his return home. In fact, he has never been a healthy man from that time to the day of his death. Years of constant disease and suffering had worn out his system, and he had long ago given up all hopes of recovery. The death of a crippled son to whom he was devotedly attached, which occurred a few weeks ago, unquestionably had much effect in hastening his death. We understand the physicians who were summoned at the time of his death pronounced the immediate cause to be heart disease. He leaves a wife and three children, the oldest 7 years of age and the youngest a babe of a few weeks, to whom this sudden loss of their friend, husband, father and protector must come as a crushing blow. He was a good citizen, a good son, a kind husband and loving father, and a man against whose character there was not a stain or reproach. The funeral services were held this forenoon at the M. E. Church.

Bureau Burglary.

We have all heard of the chap who stole a saw-mill and was only captured when he returned after the mill dam. The same man and his gang is operating in the Tuna valley. Last Friday night they entered the Wagner farm house, on the western boundary of Bradford city and carried off a large family bureau well lined with packages of gold and silver and notes to the amount of $2000, and two gold watches. There were seven sound sleepers in the house at the time, all sweetly slumbering and no doubt snoring sonorously. There were also three dogs about the house, watch dogs, so to speak. The dogs howled, the sleepers slumbered, and the burglars heeded them not. They climbed in at a window, opened the door, took what little money was in Mr. Wagner's pants, carried the precious bureau about a quarter of a mile from the house, leisurely picked out the valuables and departed without leaving a clue to their identity. It is a severe loss to the family, and they will hereafter trust their money to a bank rather than to a bureau.

The Spoon Mystery.

About two years ago we advertised the loss of two dozen silver spoons from the residence of G. A. Hyde, in Keating township. The loss was considered very mysterious at the time and the whereabouts of the missing articles has since remained a mystery. The mystery is now still further deepened by their accidental recovery. Some "Geo. W. Curtis" chickens were scratching about an outhouse when they unearthed a silver spoon, and an investigation revealed the whole batch of missing silver buried under a loose covering of earth. What could have been the object of this silly theft is indeed a mystery. The only conclusion to be drawn is that it was simply the exercise of innate and unadulterated cussedness on the part of some smarty, who had the impulses of a thief without the necessary pluck and cunning to reap the reward.

Sudden Death at Eldred.

James P. Gaggin, until recently an insurance broker in the office of I. H. Hilliard at Bradford, was found dead in the water closet of the Dolan House, Eldred, on Saturday. Deceased had been addicted to the use of opium for several years, and a few weeks ago determined to discontinue the habit. It resulted in complete physical enervation which culminated in his death. He entered the closet unnoticed and was found about forty minutes after his death, it is believed. An inquest was held on the remains by Esquire Moses of Eldred. A verdict was returned that death was caused by exhaustion superinduced by a too sudden stoppage of the opium habit. Gaggin leaves a family in Erie, Pa., whither his remains have been taken for interment.

How to Stop the Paper.

If you wish to stop your paper do not direct the postmaster to return it. That will not do. Do not write on it and return it yourself. That lays you liable to a fine. Do not leave it uncalled for at the office for if you are in arrears that convicts you of a swindle, and does not release you from the obligation to pay for it until you notify the publishers. But if you wish it discontinued, write to the publishers and it will be done, provided you are not in arrears; if you are, send enough to pay up like an honorable man. If you do not know the amount a postal card will bring the desired information.

A Needed Enterprise.

The new passenger cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad have some new features that render them much more convenient to the traveling public than any yet built by any other company. They have a small retiring room in which is a sofa, stationary wash stand, etc., which enable a traveler who has not the means or inclination to travel in a Pullman coach, to make his toilet before leaving the train after his journey. It is a great convenience and shows that the company has forethought for the comfort and welfare of its passengers.

Guard Against Disease.

If you find yourself getting billious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, Kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great assistant. Use it as an advance guard—don't wait to get down sick.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

FLORENCE M'DONALD PAYS TO KILL SYLVESTER M. HICKEY, BUT SUCCESSFULLY SUICIDES.

Cincinnati Telegram, 12th.

The parlors of the Burnet House in this city, were the scene of a highly sensational tragedy about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Sylvester M. Hickey, director of the Syracuse, N. Y., Opera House, and manager of Miss Mary Anderson in her present theatrical tour, was shot in the head by a Syracuse woman named Florence McDonald, who immediately applied the pistol to her own head and blew out her brains. The story as near as can be gathered from the statement of Hickey, who is still alive, and the diary of the dead woman's, is as follows:

Hickey had been a former lover of Miss McDonald. He says she was of loose character, but denies that she had been his mistress. She was madly in love with him and when he started upon his present tour she followed him from city to city. She became jealous of Miss Anderson, and it appears with good reason, for Hickey at last told her that he loved the actress as he could love no other woman and that he must have an end of her. This maddened the girl, and it appears from her diary that she immediately resolved that if she could not win back his love both must die. She came to this city a day or two since and sought an interview, but could not obtain it.

To-day she went to the Burnet House and sent up her card, imploring him to come and see her. He replied that he could not. She sent back word that if he did not see her she would follow him to Chicago. He then came down to the parlor. A moment later a pistol shot was heard, followed by another and another. The first struck Hickey behind the ear and fell him to the floor. He began to crawl toward the door, and the second shot was sent after him, but missed the mark. The third entered the temple of the unfortunate girl, killing her almost instantly. She had come well prepared for her work. In her bosom was found a bottle of laudanum, and carefully concealed in her stocking was a bowie knife. She left a request that her body be given to a medical college.

Her diary is filled with expressions showing that her love for Hickey was the absorbing thought of her life. While in a convent at Buffalo she wrote: "My proud darling, whose heart I thought no other woman could ever touch, has learned to love at last, and it is not I who have taught him. This actress has everything that heart could wish, and he was my all, yet she took him from me." The last entry was made to-day. It reads: "He has scorned me after all I have done for him, and he shall die."

The woman's real name was Florence Smith, her father being a prominent Syracuse merchant. McDonald was the name of a man with whom she eloped from school and lived for some years in Toronto, Canada. Hickey was very slightly hurt.

A later dispatch from Cincinnati says: Miss Anderson states that there was not the slightest truth in the report that Hickey had paid his addresses to her. She knew him only as a friend and manager, and never had an idea that he associated with women of M'Donald's class. Miss Anderson never saw or heard of the unfortunate girl till the dreadful shot was fired. Mrs. Griffin, mother of Miss Anderson, says no relations but those of a business character existed between Hickey and her daughter; that he never had an opportunity to play the lover if he desired, as no girl was ever watched over closer than Mary. The troupe left for Chicago last night, all, including Miss Anderson and her mother, taking leave of Hickey before their departure. Mrs. Perrel, of the troupe, remains behind to nurse Hickey.

HICKEY'S STATEMENT.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 15.—Sylvanus Hickey who was shot by Florence McDonald, states that he never had any except purely business dealings with Miss Anderson, and never attempted to make love to her. Florence had no special claim on him. She never tried to shoot him before. She tried to shoot herself once and he took the pistol away. Regarding Sunday's affair, Hickey says he was tricked into seeing her in the reception room of the hotel by a note in a man's handwriting. He reproved her for chasing him around the country. She then demanded money. He was about to give her some, when she shot him behind the ear. He fell and could not rise. Fearing she would shoot again, he rolled over and over and gained the door.

Kane Items.

From the Blade.]

—The United pipe lines are running a telegraph line from Kane to Edenburg, Clarion county.

—Joshua Davis, of the Rock Bottom store, has a slight attack of the oil fever. He received a car load of the refined from Corry last week.

—O. D. Coleman, of the cheap cash store, has completed his glass front, which is a decided improvement on the old order of things, and his store room can now be counted one of the best in Kane.

—We are informed that a steam saw mill is soon to be erected on the land of August Mellander, situated about three-fourths of a mile west of Kane. The parties interested in the enterprise are From Corry.

—We understand that James Bros. have leased their land in the vicinity of the tanks of the American Transfer Co., for oil purposes, and that operations will be commenced at once to test the territory. The party who has the lease is from Duke Center, this county.

—With his accustomed promptness in case of an emergency, Gen. Kane is supplying the town with water during the continuance of the present "dry spell." He is making use of the Thomson House water works, and is pumping the water to the Thomson House reservoirs, and from thence it is distributed about town by teams. Any one, we are informed, wishing water can obtain it there, free of charge. As the expense of running the water works is no small item, this action on the part of the General is commendable.

Wanted.

500 cords of Elm, not Oak and white Oak, for shave and Heading both at the Smethport Extract Works

New Hearses.

Messrs. Speed & Gates have just purchased a new hearse for use in connection with their professional undertaking. It is a handsome vehicle, but we cannot express the hope that there will be frequent demands for its use.

A Stinger.

A Bradford young lady has been roused to exasperation and gives vent to her feelings in the following letter to the *Era*. It can be read with enjoyment by some and profit by others:

EDITOR ERA:—If that long bearded ganger does not stop insulting young ladies on the street by stopping and staring at them, or trying to see if they keep their "stockings clean," then it would be but simply justice for some one to write and inform his wife of such conduct. She would probably revolutionize matters by pulling a few "feathers" out of his chin. In other words, if you want to see my ankle, I will show it to you and you must take the consequences. But don't, for the sake of your wife and children, stare at me any more. MISS M——

Conference Appointments.

The annual session of the Genesee Conference closed on Tuesday. The following are the appointments for the coming year for the

OLEAN DISTRICT.

L. A. Stevens, Presiding Elder.
Olean—L. D. Chase.
Portville—O. M. Leggitt.
Allegany—J. D. Monroe.
Hinsdale—A. H. Johnson.
Cuba—J. J. Payne.
Friendship—C. G. Stevens.
Belmont—J. Woolton.
Ellicottville—G. H. Van Vradenburgh.
Bradford—C. W. Cushing.
Kendall—J. L. Van Kirk.
Limestone—R. C. Creamer.
Custer City—W. I. Jones.
East Otto—W. Bradley.
Otto—T. E. Clayton.
Machias—J. L. Davies.
Franklinville—C. S. Daley.
Ischua—A. W. Mervill.
Rushford—W. Magarvin.
Centerville and Eagle—S. B. Underhill.
Angelica—E. P. Hubbell.
Belfast and Canadea—M. D. Jackson.
Andover—E. B. Williams.
Wellsville—E. A. Rice.
Scio—J. F. Brown.
Whitesville—A. T. West.
Ulysses—S. D. Pickett.
Stannards Corners—G. A. Blanchard.
Oswayo—W. Miller.
Coudersport—T. R. Stratton.
Bolivar—R. Canfield.
Ceres—A. B. Kelley.
Honeoye—P. W. Maynard.
Port Allegany—J. H. Freeland.
Eldred—J. C. Whiteside.
Smethport—W. B. Wagoner.
Clermont—E. G. Piper.
Foster Brook—J. Gifford.
Duke Center—W. T. Hughes.

Now Your Time to Buy a Carriage.

There is now being offered for sale in Smethport, at the Bennett House, a lot of fine carriages, manufactured by the well known firm of Emmerson, Fisher & Co. In the construction of these carriages, the running gears are manufactured from perfectly seasoned, second growth white hickory; the iron of the best refined grades, Norway iron bolts, oil tempered springs and solid collar axles. The wheels are of the Sarven Patent, known to be the best in the market.

These carriages are offered at lower prices than it is possible for others in the business to sell an article of the same quality. This firm began business sixteen years ago, and the constantly increased demand for their durable and well made work has led them to extend their manufacturing facilities, enabling them to now turn out in good style 300 carriages a week. That these leather trimmed and well finished carriages are offered at such exceedingly low prices, and that others, heretofore, have swindled the people by imposing upon them a low grade of "shoddy" buggies, must not be used as arguments against this work. The fact is, Emmerson, Fisher & Co. are responsible people,—enjoying the reputation of the largest carriage manufacturing establishment in the world. They agree upon every carriage sold to give the purchaser a written guarantee, binding themselves, in case a wheel, spring, axle or any other part is found defective in either *workmanship* or *material* within one year from date of purchase to replace such defect with a new part. The party offering these carriages purchased 180 in May last, before the advance in iron and buggy material, and are thereby prepared to give the purchaser inducements not to be found elsewhere. Those wishing to purchase will find parties at the Bennett House always willing to show the work. —Adv.

From Cares.

October 13, 1879.

To the Editor of the Miner.

For the benefit of J. G. Strong I wish to quote the 16th and 17th verses of the 26th chapter of Proverbs: "He that passeth by, and meddleth with strife belonging not to him, is like one that taketh a dog by the ears." "As a mad man who casteth fire brands, arrows and death." And when he (J. G. S.) was bothering those Sabbatarians with his presence at their church he should have read the 17th verse of the 26th chapter of Proverbs, "Withdraw thy foot from thy neighbor's house, lest he be weary of thee and so hate thee."

And now for Strong's partner, that "not James but John" creature who dates his correspondence at Little Genesee—let us notice the 21st verse of the 10th chapter of Proverbs—"The lips of the righteous feed many: but *fools* die for want of wisdom."

Now if they do not have a funeral at Little Genesee very soon my confidence in the Bible will be shaken, for certainly if that good book is true that idiotic rooster up there cannot possibly live but a very short time; and if we are called upon to preach his funeral sermon we shall turn to the 7th verse of the 18th chapter of Proverbs for our text, "A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the snare of his soul."

JAMES.

From East Portville.

October 15, 1879.

A day or two since I picked up a copy of your paper and noticed a letter signed by J. G. Strong wherein he seemed to try to handle a fellow up at Ceres who calls himself "James" rather roughly, at the same time attempting to vindicate us. Now, sir, we do not want any such man as J. G. Strong to trouble himself about our affairs, and if it pleases "James" to throw mud at us let him work, but we ask no aid of J. G. Strong for unless he has changed materially from what he was when he lived here he has all he can attend to to take care of himself.

In the first place "James" was mistaken. The Sabbatarians had nothing to do with the well further than some of them had the contract for putting it down, a Buffalo company doing the torpedoing. That it was badly handled there is no mistake, and if "James" believed that the Sabbatarians had the management he cannot be blamed very much, for deception and dishonesty should be rebuked wherever found. Yet after all it was none of Strong's business. Still there was one point in his letter that we were all very much pleased with, viz: when he added in parenthesis that he was not of our persuasion.

Yours truly,

SABBATARIAN.

—Kidney-Wort has cured thousands. Try it and you will add one more to their number.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Does it Injure the Skin?

It does no. Hamilton's Oriental Balm is entirely free from anything calculated to injure the skin or health. It is decidedly the best thing in the market. It removes tan, pimples, freckles, moth patches, black worms or grubs and leaves the skin clear and transparent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

A Vital Question Answered.

Thousands of dyspeptic and billious sufferers who have exhausted the list of official remedies in vain, are asking if there is any remedy for their misery. There is Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic will give them immediate relief and eventually restore them to perfect health. It is a Stomachic, an alterative and a gentle diuretic combined in one delicious and refreshing draught. It is also a valuable tonic and produces none of the prostrating effects sure to follow the use of liquors. Price 50 cents per bottle; samples 25 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

"Truth is Life."

There is nothing that tends to relieve the human frame from the tumults of every day life more than quiet rest and sleep at night. Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound will make you sleep as sweetly as you could desire, for the most frequent cause of sleeplessness is dyspepsia, and by the use of this compound the liver is stimulated to healthy action, and you "feel like a new man" and sleep as you have never slept before. Sample bottles 15 cents; large size, $1. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

Set back 42 years.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c., my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father.)

LEGAL.

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In and by the thirteenth section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act regulating elections in the Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections as are to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I, R. SARTWELL, Sheriff of the county of McKean, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of McKean, that a General Election will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the fourth day of the month, in the several election districts thereof.

And as directed by the thirteenth section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting the Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of incorporated districts, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other Officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further the first section of the act of March 31, 1864:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and be labeled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all the county officers voted for, including office of Senator, members and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

And wherein, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, adopted December 10, 1873:

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election. Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upward he shall have within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on election, and going to and returning therefrom.

WHEREAS, The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, Territory, district, city, county, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude; and constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any territory, or act of any officer or agent thereof, the right of any citizen to vote in any election is denied or abridged, or the facilities for voting, and the ascertainment of the votes given at any such election by officers and agents charged with such duties, are rendered unequal with respect to any citizen offering to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, the person so injured shall have such remedy by action or proceeding, both civil and criminal, as is now provided by the laws of the United States in case of the denial or abridgment of the elective franchise on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and all persons who shall do or cause to be done any act or thing whereby the right of any citizen to vote at any such election shall be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, it is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

I also make known the following provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

ARTICLE VIII.

Suffrage and Election.

An act entitled "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in the Commonwealth," approved the 30th day of January, 1874.

SEC. 3. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to have in custody the register of voters and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall be numbered with the number corresponding with the number of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector may have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any elections held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or aldermen, and the inspector, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming be duly made out and signed by the officer so sworn and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the officer or officers so offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or to be imprisoned not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote and shall offer to vote at such election, shall produce a citizen and qualified voter of the district as a witness to the presence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so swearing a right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to vote one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a state or county tax which has been assessed at least two months before the election. The same affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any, and if a naturalized citizen, shall state when and in what court he was naturalized and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination.

But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of 21 and under 22 years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month and has resided in the State one year, or if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote although he shall not have paid taxes. The affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses in their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on the file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to the examination as other papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualification of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, to the name as registered by the clerks in each case, respectively, on lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of registered taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote allowed or rejected according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a resident in the district in which he offers his vote, and on the vote of such persons being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in such case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement as required aforesaid on said naturalization.

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by law, this or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given first in figures and then in words and then in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not certifying them. The vote as soon as counted shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement of the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the sealed return sheet given to the judge which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within the limits of the Prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town or village or city, upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before 12 o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return sheet to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common